Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18. 1803. [NO. 670.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate } in boxes,
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ks,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 16.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venaue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 15.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 10. d

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19. d

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on Harper's Wharf, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE

Cargo of the sch'r Milford,

Consisting of
50 hhds. RUM,
7 do. SUGAR,
5 do. SYRUP,

at a Credit of 60 and 90 days for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 16.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.

Feb. 16. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18. d

WILLIAM HODGSON
Has just received, and for sale for Cash or approved paper,
6 pipes excellent BILL WINE, (Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.

Feb. 10. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23. d

To LEASE or RENT,

(Upon moderate terms.)

Two or three good Fisheries, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Broad Creek. Apply to

BENJ'N DULANY, jun.

Notley Hall, Feb. 16. d.

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents,)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19. d

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that in conformity with the act of incorporation, an ELECTION will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of three and six P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

JAS. KENNEDY, sen.
Secretary.

Feb. 7. d21F

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, from Owen Roberts to the subscribers on the third Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of GROUND, in the City of Washington, described in the plan of the city by the number eighteen, in the square number one hundred and sixty eight; fronting fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania avenue, and extending back one hundred and seven feet seven inches: Upon the premises is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and the lot is under a mortgage to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, subject to which it will be sold

Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground in the said city described in the plan be Number ten, in square number two hundred and fifty six, fronting forty eight feet seven inches upon the open æra on the Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there is an unfinished frame Dwelling House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18. dts

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1st day of March next, at the Coffee House, in the Town of Alexandria,

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red House, on which the said John D. Orr lately resided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the said Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscription received by the Publishers*

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22. d

Washington Society.

The Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are requested to attend a regular stated meeting of said society, at Gadsby's Hotel, on TUESDAY, 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
G. DENEALE, Secretary.

Feb. 17.

Public Vendue.

On THURSDAY, 24th inst.
WILL BE SOLD,
At 10 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Atkins, Prince-street,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT PRINTS,
LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 29.

☞ We are desired to mention that the above sale is in consequence of Mrs. ATKIN's intention of shortly returning to Philadelphia.

Public Sale.

On MONDAY, 21st instant,
WILL BE SOLD,
On Colonel Hooe's Wharf,
The Cargo of the brig Neptune,
Capt. Carew, consisting of
60 bales first quality Cotton,
40 tierces of Rice,
at a credit of 60 days.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 17.

Notice.

The subscriber being about to leave the United States, requests all persons having demands against him to call for payment.

ANDREW FORD.

Feb. 17. 3t

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Also,
ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be sold cheap.
They have also,
One case of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18. d

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniseed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's belt brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

SALEM, February 4.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Allen, who arrived here yesterday, saw, at Malaga, the 13th December, a letter from consul O'Brien, at Algiers; which gave informations that six Tripolitans were out on a cruize against the Americans, and two more preparing to follow; that it was difficult for our vessels to obtain convey; and that consequently our commerce was exposed to great hazard in the Mediterranean. It is to be hoped that the sensibility of our government may at least be excited in favor of our brave seamen; and that they will not continue to be exposed, by such shameful neglect, and ill-timed *economy*, to all the horrors of the worst of slavery. Intelligence is received, via Alexandria, that a cessation of hostilities has taken place between the Swedes and Tripolitans for six months, and that a permanent peace is expected to follow; leaving thus the Tripolitan force to be more fully directed against the unprotected Americans.

BOSTON, February 3.

Arrived ship Four Friends, Whitmarsh, from Demerara, 33 days. Left, ship Diana, Bird, of Boston, for Savannah; a sch'r from Glouceſter; a ship and brig from Portsmouth; and a number of other vessels, names not recollected. Markets tolerably good. Spoke, January 14, in the Gulf, ship Port Antonio, 49 days from Bremen for Charleston. On Sunday last, a schooner from George-Town for Portsmouth.

February 4.

Capt. Whitmarsh, from Demerara, informs us, that for the future, Americans will only be allowed to import there provisions and lumber, and to export rum and molasses. There is very little molasses in the colony. Rum is 50 cents a gallon, and puncheons 10 dollars each. By the new regulations some American vessels will return empty. Capt. W. favored us with the following documents:

Demerara, Dec. 1802.

To his excellency Anthony Meertins, Esquire, governor of the colonies of Essequibo and Demerara.

SIR,

We the subscribers, masters and consignees of American shipping, at present in the harbor of Stabrock, beg leave to address you respecting the unfortunate situation in which we find ourselves placed by the change of government which has taken effect in these colonies.

Having firm reliance that the Batavian government would hold sacred and inviolate any contracts entered into by us and the merchants of this place, we felt perfectly satisfied that no impediment whatever would be thrown in the way, so far as the same applied to vessels which had been in port previous to the arrival of your excellency. Some of us have contracted with citizens of this colony to take in payment for the cargoes which we have sold and delivered to them, rum and sugar; a considerable proportion of which is composed of the latter article. The collector of the customs of this port granted permits to receive on board and carry away sugar and rum. In consequence thereof many of us have on board sugar as well as rum. We understand, however, that the former article is prohibited from being carried away in any other vessels than Dutch, and that such cargoes, previous to permission being granted for their departue, must be relanded from American vessels. Already have we written to America for insurance. Our vessels are lying in port at considerable expence, exposed to the ravages of the worms. The returns of some of our cargoes comprise the whole stock in trade of the concerned. We find that we cannot sell our sugars unless at a very great sacrifice. We cannot immediately ship them to Holland, as, in all probability, there will not be a vessel going from hence in less than four or five months. Thus situated, we wish to know from your excellency, if there is no provision by which we can prevent the threatened sacrifice of our property. We wish for the answer of your excellency, in order that we may know the basis on which we are in future to trade with these colonies.

We are, &c.

Signed by Luther Lincoln, and six others.

ANSWER.

Government-house, Dec. 11, 1802.

To LUTHER LINCOLN, and others, masters and consignees of the American shipping in this colony.

Sirs,

THE governor general, having seen a certain letter, without date, addressed to him, signed by yourself and others, I am commanded to transmit you the enclosed paper, as containing the principles upon which the orders lately given, with respect to the American trade, are to be continued in full force; and have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. TINNE.
Governor's Sec.

"The definitive treaty of peace, as ratified by the several powers of Europe, having, for a considerable time past, been published, it was thereby made known, that the colonies, of Demerara and Essequibo were to be restored to the Batavian republic; consequently no doubt could be entertained but the government of that country would, among other regulations, put the American trade in these colonies upon some footing, which from the nature of things it was natural to expect would be different from what it had been whilst these colonies were in possession of his Britanic majesty's arms.

"A state of peace having taken place to that of war, it is obvious that what might have been deemed expedient in the former could not be considered as binding in the latter; and the more obvious, as the acts of the British government or the authorities under it are in no manner connected with those of the Batavian government from the moment that the laws of the Batavian republic resume their force in these colonies.

"Whatever permits then the collectors of the British customs may have given whilst the British flag was flying, lost all effect as soon as the Batavian flag was hoisted.

"This event has not been a sudden or unforeseen one; it might have happened many months ago; it has been expected to take place in these colonies for the three last months.

"It became then every prudent trader, who was not a citizen of the Batavian republic, to dispose of his cargo or make such contracts for the sale of it, as would eventually secure him against any losses to which a new order of things might subject him.

"A reference to the laws of those colonies on the subject of the American trade, as they stood before the year 1795, and which are well known would have been a sure guide in this business. Had the present government thought fit to restrain the American trade *within* what it was by those laws, some plea might have been made by those who thought themselves justified by acting conformable to them. As it is now, the laws that are again put in force being exactly the same as existed before the year 1795, all representations upon that ground would be incorrect, and if any losses are likely to be sustained by the American traders they must attribute them to their neglect to investigate or carelessness about the contents of those laws.

"It is then evident, that the unfortunate situation in which the American traders think themselves placed by the change of flag, cannot be ascribed to the present government, but to those alone who placed themselves in such a situation; and every candid mind will see that the insidious observation as if the Batavian government did not hold sacred and inviolate any contract lawfully entered into, is as improperly applied as it is unjust in principle, since the Batavian government or its regents are neither parties to any of those contracts, nor bound by any principle of good faith to sanction them, inasmuch as they have been concluded without any express or tacit approbation of government, but on the contrary in direct contravention of those laws, which being known to have existed it was natural to expect would again resume their anterior force, in which case the exportation of produce (except *rum and molasses*) from this colony, in any other than Dutch vessels is prohibited, and which laws the governor general is obliged to keep in full force."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.

Arrived, schr. Good Intent, Brooks, from Charleston. Passed a Bremen brig in the bay.

Ship Trent, Kinsman, of Salem, from Martinique. Left 16th inst. ship Vigilant, Boyle, and Pamela, Driscoll, of Baltimore; schr. Greyhound, Thompson, and Philip, Jenne, do. brig Two Brothers, Dixy, of Salem, for Charleston; brig Hope, Lauden, of and for Salem; brig Betsey and Mary, Stover, of Newburyport; schr. Molly Gardner, of and for Marblehead. Sailed in company with the ship Mary, Freeman, for Wilmington, (N. C.) and schr. Betsey, Luller, for Charleston. Feb. 2, l. 36, long. 73, 50, spoke brig Courier, from Norfolk, for Jamaica. Feb. 5, l. 36, 74, long. 74, schr. Ann, Mansfield, from Norfolk to Antigua.

Also, Bremen snow Anna, Koeper, from Nantz. Left no American vessels there.

Portuguese brig Sea Flower, Vidal, from Figuera.

Brig Smilax, Smith, 26 days from Savannah.

The barque Herald, from hence has arrived at Falmouth.

February 13.

Arrived last night, schr. Experiment, Burton from St. Kitts. Left, nor spoke nothing. Saw 3 sail of square rigged vessels off the Capes, standing in. Passed in the bay, two ships from Europe, and a brig from Salem, bound to Alexandria; and a number of others, but passing them in the night capt. B. had no opportunity of learning what they were.

Markets at St. Kitts. Flour 8 dols. pork 20; and beef 12.

February 14.

Arrived, schr. John, Lovett, from Trinidad. Left there 15th Jan. brig Peter, Lebreton, of Newburyport, just arrived and sold; Maria-Jane, Salter, Portsmouth bound elsewhere; schr. Fair American, Peas, Boston, sold; John, Wallace, Philadelphia, bound elsewhere; Nancy, Chase, Salem, from Alexandria, last from Cayenne, having had bad weather; losing his anchors put away for Trinidad, bound elsewhere; Georgetown, Mullet, Salem, just arrived and sold; Polly, Sherry, do. for Norfolk; barque America, Wevyll, Norfolk, for do. brig Dash, Smith, do. for do. sloop Anna, Hammond, Philadelphia, for Philadelphia; brig Diana, Wood, New Bedford, for New-Bedford; Dove, of Norwich, just arrived; schr. Betsy, Bradford, Boston, from Philadelphia; brig Ferdinand, Bath, for N. York; schr. Mercury, Portland, just arrived; Laura, Tufferan, Bath, for Wilmington; brig Mary, Glazier, Ipswich, for Boston.

Feb. 8, Cape Henry bearing S. W. dist. 7 leagues, spoke sloop Betsey, Mozier, from New-York bound to Wilmington.

Fresh flour was at 6 dollars and plenty.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 9.

DEBATE

On Mr. Bacon's resolutions to recede the District of Columbia.

[Continued.]

Mr. Bayard hoped the committee would not agree to the resolutions. He did not believe that a constitutional power existed enabling the government of the United States to recede the territory. The territory had been acquired by the direction and under the permission of a constitution. The constitution also allows the cession by particular states. When, therefore, gentlemen say congress has the power to recede he was at liberty to call upon them to exhibit that part of the constitution that conferred the power. He had looked over the constitution with a vigilant eye, and he could see nothing to this effect. Can it be done without power? Do gentlemen recollect that the government of the United States is federative, and of course possessed of limited powers; and what is not delegated does not exist? And that there is an express provision that powers not expresly given shall not be assumed by implication? It was difficult to point out a non-entity. If gentlemen contend for an entity they should distinguish it. If congress have the power to recede this territory, they have also the power to recede the other territories, the Indiana and Mississippi territories. It is an extremely different thing to receive a session and to recede it after it is received. Congress has the power to do the one, but not the other. How can the recession be made? Gentlemen say by law. That law may be repealed. If receded, what would be the situation of the territory? It could be no affair of contract. For a contract cannot exist without a consideration. Tho' on the cession there was a consideration in receding there would be none. Would there be a power in Virginia and Maryland, if receded, to prevent a resumption? Such a measure shewed but little respect for the people of the territory. As far as he knew the sentiments of the people, it was not their wish to be receded. They were willing to live under the protection of congress. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has called them slaves. They may not thank him for the appellation. If they were slaves, there must be some corollary; and if so, we must be their tyrants. But they are not slaves; they are children, over whom it is not our wish to tyrannise, but whom we would foster and nurture. Are we, in the character of representatives of the United States, to be considered as their tyrants, because they are not immediately represented here? We ought not to decide this question until the people express their desire to return to the states.

But there is a more serious consideration relative to the people of the territory. It is proposed to recede the district to Maryland and Virginia. Once take that step and what obligation was there in congress to remain here. He felt there was none. The obligation to remain arises, in a great measure, from the cession, and by destroying that you extinguish the sense of the obligation to stay. This may be the object of gentlemen. A number of the measures lately proposed appeared to have that tendency. One motion had been made to concentrate the public buildings. Violate one stipulation of the government or disappoint a reasonable expectation that had been excited by the measures of the government, and the ruins of hundreds follows. Now a motion is made to recede. Combine these two operations. Unfix the capitol, and recede the district, and believe me congress will soon take wings and fly to some other place. It had been truly remarked on a similar occasion by those interested, though these things may be sport to you, they are death to us. Not a motion of this kind had been made, or could be made that did not depreciate the interests of the place, and frustrate the object professed. By such means our accommodations will be impaired, all enterprise be subdued, and industry languish. He hoped, therefore, that the house by a decided vote would reject these resolutions, and put all similar ones to sleep.

Mr. Gregg said he had expected, that this question would have been decided by a silent vote. He, for his part, had no intention of having troubled the committee with any observations of his on the subject, but as other gentlemen had seen proper to enter into discussion of it, he would beg the indulgence of the committee, while he assigned as concisely as possible, the reasons that would influence his vote.

Having been a member of the Legislature at the time the act was passed for assuming the jurisdiction of the territory, he foresaw pretty clearly most of the difficulties in which we are now involved by that act, and therefore had given it his opposition in every stage of its passage. A majority of the Legislature, however, at that time, entertained a different opinion, and made the assumption. From that moment he had considered a contract to be fully compleat and ratified betwixt the states of Maryland, Virginia, the people of the Territory of Columbia, and the government of the United States. That contract he considered as of permanent obligation, not to be done away, by the unanimous consent of all the parties.

Among the special powers of Congress enumerated in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, there is one, "Congress shall have power, to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by the cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States." Now the states of Maryland and Virginia have made this cession, with the consent and approbation of the people in the ceded territory, and congress has accepted the cession, and assumed the jurisdiction. Are they then at liberty, or can they relinquish it without the consent of the other parties? It is presumed they cannot. In his opinion they were constitutionally and morally bound to proceed in the exercise of that power; regularly assumed, either immediately by themselves, or by the intervention of a territorial legislature chosen and

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sures lately proposed ap
that tendency. One mo
made to concentrate the
gs. Violate one stipulation
ent or disappoint a reason
n that had been excited by
f the government, and the
eds follows. Now a moti
recede. Combine these
. Unfix the capitol, and
rict, and believe me con
take wings and fly to some
It had been truly remarked
ccasion by those interested,
hings may be sport to you,
to us. Not a motion of
been made, or could be
not depreciate the interests
nd frustrate the object pro
ch means our accommodati
paired, all enterprise he sub
stry languish. He hoped,
the house by a decided
ect these resolutions, and
nes to sleep.
said he had expected, that
would have been decided
. He, for his part, had
having troubled the com
y observations of his on
as other gentlemen had
enter into discussion of it,
he indulgence of the com
e assigned as concisely as
sons that would influence

a member of the Legisla
he the act was passed for
risdiction of the territory,
y clearly most of the dif
h we are now involved
nd therefore had given it
n every stage of its pas
ority of the Legislature,
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and made the assumption,
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lly compleat and ratified
es of Maryland, Virginia,
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nent of the United States.
e considered as of perma
, not to be done away,
us consent of all the par

special powers of Congres
he eighth section of the
Constitution, there is one,
l have power, to exercise
tion, in all cases whatsoe
district (not exceeding ten
may by the cession of
, and the acceptance of
e the seat of government
States." Now the states
d Virginia have made this
e consent and approbation
the ceded territory, and
cepted the cession, and as
diction. Are they then
an they relinquish it with
of the other parties? It
cannot. In his opinion
stitutionally and morally
d in the exercise of that
assumed, either immedi
ves, or by the interven
ial legislature chosen and

ceding under a special act of congress for that purpose. To relinquish the jurisdiction at this time, and recede the territory, would in his view, exhibit a surprising inconsistency of conduct in the legislature; it would discover such a versatility, such a disposition to change, as could not fail to unsettle the minds of the people, and shake their confidence in the government.

All the arguments that had been drawn from expence and inconvenience he tho't admitted of an easy answer. A territorial legislature would remove every difficulty arising from these sources. It would transact all the business, now crouded on us, respecting the internal concerns of the place. The people of the territory had, heretofore, been averse from that measure; and no doubt that aversion had considerable influence in preventing congress from adopting such a provision; he believed, however, that the people were fast changing their opinions on that subject; they were beginning to see the necessity of a legislature of their own, and he expected the period was not very remote, when there would be an universal concurrence of sentiment in favor of it.

He said he considered, as highly improper, every proposition which might be considered as pointing, either directly or indirectly, at a removal of the seat of government from this place. The evident, the inevitable tendency of such motions was to discourage adventurers, to check improvement, and greatly to impede the prosperity of the place. Instead of doing this, he thought government ought to protect and encourage it, as far as encouragement could be given, without resorting to taxes on the other citizens of the United States. He never would agree to let his constituents be taxed one single cent, to be laid out on improvements in the city, farther than might be necessary to erect, and keep in repair suitable buildings for the accommodation of government: But he would allow it every advantage, every encouragement to be derived, from an *explicit, unequivocal and decided assurance, that it should for ever remain the seat of the government of the United States.*

With this view of the subject, said Mr. Gregg, and under these impressions I shall give my decided negative to the propositions now on the table, and to all others of a similar nature and tendency.

Mr. Smilie could not agree either with the gentleman from Delaware or with his colleague (Mr. Gregg) on the constitutial question. We had a power to accept the cession, or not accept it; from which necessarily resulted the power of recession. Instead of arguing as the gentleman from Delaware, he would call on him to point out, in the constitution, the prohibition. His colleague talked of a moral obligation to keep the territory. This might exist, if it were proposed to force this territory on the states without their consent. The gentleman seems to have taken offence at the expression which had fallen from him of *slaves*. For his part he had never been accustomed to courtly language, but to the expression of his ideas plainly and openly as he conceived them. He certainly had not used the expression with any intention to treat the people of this territory with disrespect; but to express his regret at the degraded situation of those who were formerly in possession of the full rights of citizenship. The gentleman seems also offended at the epithet of *tyrants* applied to us.

Mr. Smilie would ask the gentleman from Delaware, if ever he knew a government possessed of unlimited power, who had not abused it. This was the condition of this government, which, he however, hoped, if continued, would be moderate.

He had expected that gentleman opposed to the recession would have shewn the benefit derived to the United States from retaining the jurisdiction.

If there were none, it was useless, and dangerous, inasmuch as it could only be done at the expence of the rights of the people. He was surprised yesterday at the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Dennis) that this measure would deprive 20,000 people of their rights. How could this be when they had no right to be deprived of? You may give them a charter. But of what avail will this be, when Congress may take it away at any moment? They would continue forever to be ultimately governed by a body over whom they had no controul. Mr. Smilie concluded by again observing that he had always tho't the assumption wrong; but that he had no idea of connecting that consideration with the removal of the government. It could have no influence on his mind.—He would go further, and say he had no idea of removing; nor did he believe they could remove.

Mr. Bacon said he was the more confirmed in the propriety of bringing forward his resolutions, by the remarks which had been made by the gentlemen opposed to them. The question to day has turned on the constitutional power of Congress to recede. Gentlemen say there is no power given to Congress to recede. He would allow there were no express words in the constitution; but he considered the general powers given as fully competent without any such particular expressions. The words in the constitution are:—"The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings."—Now, he took it that the power of Congress extended equally and alike to all these places accepted in consequence of the cession of particular states, and it was equally absolute upon Congress to retain all, the one as well as the other. He was apprehensive that the argument of gentlemen, if it proved any thing, proved too much. He doubted whether gentlemen would contend that when congress once accept a piece of ground for an arsenal or a dock yard, they hereby oblige themselves to retain the exclusive jurisdiction forever. The practise of the House this very session disproved it; for they had very lately passed an act giving away the corner of a Navy Yard.

But the words of the Constitution are not imperative. They do not say that Congress shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the places thus ceded by the states. What is the situation of the territory at present? The laws of the states from which it was ceded are still in force in some instances.

It is said to day that this district was ceded to Congress under a contract. But this contract was not made by the individual citizens, but by the states. If then by this contract between Congress and the states, Congress have obtained their jurisdiction, by the common consent of the parties it may be done away; and this is all that is proposed by the resolutions.

Gentlemen have observed that this and every other similar motion have the effect of depreciating property in this place. This Mr. B. very much doubted. If he were a citizen, he would consider his property more valuable under the jurisdiction of laws in the formation of which he participated, than when he had no participation. He thought therefore, that the adoption of his resolutions would rather appreciate property, by placing those who held it on the same broad basis as to the possession of political rights with the other citizens of the United States.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) conceives that the decision of this question will affect the permanent seat of government. But it could have no effect. The continuance of this place as the seat of government was connected with a contract made with individuals, which was binding on the government to remain. The government had received from the individuals a valuable consideration, and had in return given the individuals the consideration attached to their remaining here, and the government could not remove without a violation of this contract.—This was his idea. The government could not remove without the consent of these individuals.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Dennis) has observed that all the advantages contemplated by Congress from an exclusive jurisdiction would be frustrated by the adoption of these resolutions. But he has not named a single one of these contemplated advantages. Though called upon to name them, he had not named one. He must therefore, conclude no one had occurred to him; and until they were named, he must doubt whether the United States derived any benefit from the exclusive jurisdiction.

The same Gentleman has expressed his astonishment that these resolutions should come from this quarter of the house. He has intimated that he (Mr. Bacon) predicated his ideas on the broad basis of the rights of man. Mr. Bacon believed this would be the effect of his resolutions. One view he had was to re-vest the citizens of this district with the rights of suffrage, and how they would be made slaves by a restoration to the rights of suffrage and the common rights of their fellow citizens, he could not conceive.

Mr. Bacon terminated his remarks by observing, that as he had heard of no advantages derived from the United States from retaining exclusive jurisdiction, as there was nothing in the Constitution repugnant to a recession, as it was clearly authorised with the consent of the contracting parties, as it would not in the least affect the question of removal, as the citizens of the territory would be benefited by it, and as a great expence of time and treasure would be saved, he considered it expedient to make the recession, provided it received the consent of the contracting parties.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

☞ There was no Mail this morning north of George-Town.

Sailed yesterday, brig Lydia, captain Seth Stodder, for Guadaloupe.

On the first of January a dinner was given at Natchez, to W. C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi territory, by the officers of the first battalion of the second regiment of militia. After dinner a number of patriotic toast were drank. The following is selected as congenial to the sentiments of the inhabitants on the Western water.

The COMMERCE of the MISSISSIPPI and DESTRUCTION TO THE POWER THAT MOLESTS IT.

(Ken. Gaz.)

We have received Natchez papers to the 21st ult. They do not contain an article concerning Orleans. The price of bacon was 18 ½ cents, cordage 12 ½ to 15 dollars, flour at auction 2 to 2 ½, fresh at private sale 7, lime 25 to 37 ½ cents, lard 12 ½, peach brandy 150, whiskey 100.

(Ibid.)

NORFOLK, February 10.

Captain Beesle, of the brig Flora, in 15 days from Cape-Francois, has politely favored us with the following list of American vessels at that port taken from Beesley's marine register, of January 17.

Schooners Hiram, Chase, Charleston; William Wright, Odlin, do. Nautalus, Bishop, Baltimore; Diana, put in distress from Jamaica, bound to Charleston, (captain mad); Matthew Crawley, Tate, Charleston; Two Sisters, Barnes, St. Simons; Lark, Driggs, Middletown; Dolphin, Briggs, Great Egg Harbor; Sophia, Driscol, Baltimore.

Brigs Augusta, Joby, from New Orleans, sailed the 15th instant, for Jamaica; Sophia, Hayle, New-London; Nancy, Hopkins, Charleston; Vengeance, Howard, Kennebunk; Frances and Eliza, Sprague, Boston; Sophia, M'Donald, Philadelphia; Fox, Gardner, Beverly, Penelope, Douglas, Nexinton; Panther, Gould, Kennebunk.

Sloop Jersey Blue, Kerns, Newbern.

Wholesale Price Current at the Cape, January 17.

	Dollars
Superfine flour	9
Pork	18
Beef	15
Herrings	3
Codfish, per quintal	5
Onions, per hundred	20
Potatoes, per barrel	10
Rice, per cwt.	7
	Cents
Hams, per lb.	20
Lard, do.	do
Butter, do.	do
Oats, per bushel	50
Corn, do.	75
Lumber, boards	15
scantling	20
Shingles	5

Captain Woodmason, of the schooner Milford, died at the Cape on the 17th ult.

Captain Charles Venn, formerly of the ship Henry, of Baltimore, came passenger in the brig Flora; the ship being condemed as unfit for sea.

In Billing's Liverpool paper of the 3th December, 1802, we find the following vessels advertised for different ports in the United States;

For Boston, ship John Adams, Wood.
brig Fox, Bunker.

New-York, ship General Mercer, Moore
David & George, Abeel,
Ontario, Weeks,
Atlantic, Chew,
Betsey, Chew,

Philadelphia, ship Bristol Packet, Philips,
South Carolina, ——

Baltimore, ship Fame Lewis
Baltimore, Hurst,
Independence, Wickham,

Norfolk and Alexandria, Henry, Trotter,

Charleston ship Sally, Webber,
John, Pratt,
Washington, Noyes.

From an European Publication.

EPIGRAM.

A BULL AND NO BULL.

A WAG having waged with Teague half a crown
About how many signs of the Bull were in town,
Teague swore there were three—which was flatly denied,
And to point out a Bull more that two was defied;
When he thus 'gan to count—'Ther's the black Bull in Foregare,
That's one—then the second's the white Bull in Norgate;
And as for the next, which makes THREE you'll allow,
In the very next lane, ther's a little brown Cow.'
'A right Irish blunder!' says each stander by,
'And the bet you have lost'—'Tut' says Teague that's a lie!
I'll be bound, stead of losing my wager I win it.'
For that blunder's a Bull or the devil is in it!

Anniversary Assembly.

THE Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that an Assembly will be given at Gadsby's Hotel, on the 22d instant, in commemoration of the Nativity of Washington.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Bar.

E. C. DICK,
G. DENEALE,
W. NEWTON,
J. C. HERBERT, } *Managers.*

February 18.

Take Notice.

I will sell five hundred and fifty acres of LAND, whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, and Dumfries, and twelve of the Occoquan Mills. It is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut; there is a large proportion of white and red oak, poplar and hickory timber; there is nearly 100 acres of prime meadow land.

I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money, twelve months for the second, eighteen for the third and two years for the last. A purchaser will find me on the premises.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 18. eo.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.

ALSO,

To LEASE or RENT,

(Upon moderate terms,)

Two or three good Fisheries, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Broad Creek. Apply as above, or to Benjamin Dulany, Esq. Bellemont, near the premises.

Feb. 18. eo

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.

Feb. 18.

For Charleston, S. Carolina.

The SLOOP
COLUMBIA
Sam. Carr, Master;
Will sail next week. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the master on board or to J. G. LADD.
Feb. 12. d

For Falmouth and a Market.

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
(now lying at the Navy Yard) so soon as weather permits will commence loading at this port for Falmouth and a Market. 50 hhds. Tobacco will be taken to the control of Jas Mackenzie and A. Glennie of London, or on liberty; in the first instance an advance made by
A. HENDERSON and Co.

FOR SALE,
A few qr. casks of Sherry 3 years old, and some bags of Cotton at moderate prices.——Also,
Bills on N. York & London.
Jan. 25. d3teo

For Falmouth & a Market.

The American Ship
GEORGE & MARY,
expected here to receive a cargo of Tobacco in a few days. The usual advances will be made on consignments by this ship to Thomas Middleton and Co. London; but early application must be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already engaged.
R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Who have just received from Madeira, by the ship Courier, via Norfolk,
A few pipes *London particular* WINE, which they will sell at a low price.
They have also on hand,
Dry Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Almonds in bags, and London Porter in casks. Jan. 27. eo

ADAM LYNN
Has just received,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,
CONSISTING OF
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pear Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epauletts; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.
He has also for Sale,
Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the doz n, and Crucibles.
He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.
Nov. 24. d3teotf.

Notice.

SOMETIME since I gave my Bond to James Dickey and William Middleton, executors of the estate of William Dickey, deceased, for the sum of Nine Pounds, or thereabouts: I now hereby caution all persons from receiving an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled thereto by law.
GEORGE COMINS.
Fairfax County, Feb. 7, 1803. 3t1aw+

To Rent,
A small 2 story Frame House, situate at the lower end of Water street. For terms apply to
Wm. H. and E. M. LYLES.
Feb. 12. co6t

FOR SALE,
THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon, at the south east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Richards—Also several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will be rented.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
Sept. 30. 1w.

TO LET,
A CONVENIENT
Two Story HOUSE,
With a good Kitchen and Smoke House adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.
The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particulars enquire of the Printer.
Jan. 14 eo

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in 12 days, desires that all persons indebted to him will immediately discharge their accounts.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Feb. 12. cod2w+

For SALE, or RENT,
THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to
WILLIAM OXLEY.
December 7. eo

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Sale, on Thursday the tenth of March,
THE subscriber's life estate, in that valuable FARM, known by the name of the Walnut-Tree Farm, situate on the south side of the river Potomac, about four miles below Alexandria. This farm contains 360 acres, of which about 100 are in wood, and the rest arable. The buildings consist of a two story brick house, handsomely finished, and a two story frame kitchen adjoining the house; a two story frame house for an overseer; a frame quarter capable of accommodating 15 or 20 persons; and a large well built barn, with grainaries, stables, and an extensive shed for cattle. The beauty and salubrity of this situation is exceeded by none on the river Potomac. The arable land is divided into convenient fields, and the soil is good for the production of small grain. There are on the premises a thriving young orchard of apple and peach trees, and about 40 acres of wheat in the ground.
The extent of this farm on the river (being more than a mile) affords an opportunity for an industrious farmer to collect large quantities of manure, and the excellent FISHERY attached to it, on which are two very good and convenient fish houses, must greatly enhance its value.
At the same time will be sold on the premises (if not disposed of before at private sale) upwards of twenty NEGROES, together with the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and farming utensils on the place.
The terms of payment to be cash for all sums under one hundred dollars; from one to two hundred dollars, sixty days credit; and for all sums above two hundred dollars, one half in sixty, and one half in ninety days, the purchaser giving approved notes negotiable in the Banks of Alexandria or Columbia.
TOBIAS LEAR.
Alexandria, Feb. 11. eo1tf

FOR SALE,
SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.
Dec. 6. eotf

Muskadel Grapes.

A Quantity of GRAPES, just received and for sale by
MATTHEW EAKIN,
Confectioner.
Feb. 9. eo3+

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland—a distribution of the personal ESTATE of the late Dr. Gustavus Brown of said county, will take place on the 21st day of February next. The Legatees are hereby notified to attend on that day.
SUSANNA BROWN,
Administratrix
Feb. 3. eo3o+

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following
TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, calle Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and enanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying in the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol quare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.
Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.
One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.
Two well situated lots, on one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.
The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.
SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, or.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon,*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood-Lawn, do.*
August 30.

NOTICE.
Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,
A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Triplett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.
JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.
Jan. 18. cods

For Sale.
A very likely Mulatto LAD, about 18 years of age, well qualified for a gentleman's servant.——Apply to the Printer.
Jan. 26. eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.
THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to
THOMAS PATTEN.
Dec. 29. eo

POSTPONEMENT.
THE Sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. It will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.
LANDON CARTER, jun. } *Executors*
THOMAS L. LEE, }
Jan. 24. 2aw18t

COAL FOR SALE.
James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or
SAMUEL CRAIG.

A WAREHOUSE for SALE,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from William Hunter, Jun. deceased, to the subscriber, bearing date the ninth day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax county, made to secure the payment of four hundred & fifty pounds, three shillings & six pence, lawful money of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins with legal interest from the date of said deed, I shall sell at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 16th day of March, at 12 o'clock at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria.

All that front Warehouse situated on the west side of Union Street, and built on part of the Wharf sold by John Allison to William Hunter, Jun.—The Warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house, or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who incline to purchase the Warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 1. 2aw6s.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.